

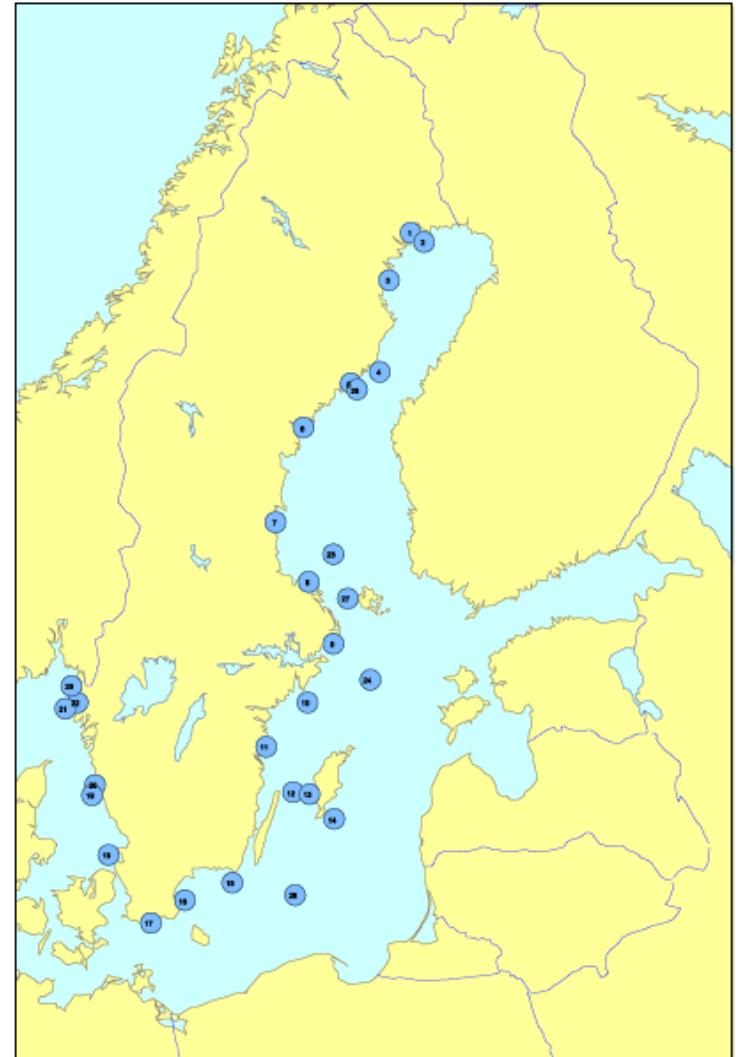
# Consistency in trophic level (TL) normalised Hg concentrations among and within monitoring species – a pilot study

Caroline Ek, Sara Danielsson, Elisabeth Nyberg, Anders Bignert

Caroline.ek@nrm.se

- Swedish Marine Contaminant Monitoring Programme (SMCMP)
- Normalisations according to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) / Water Framework Directive (WFD)
- Evaluation of consistency in TL normalised concentrations
  - Intra- and interspecies variation

- Objectives
  - To indicate large scale spatial differences
  - To monitor long-term time trends and to estimate the rate of changes
  - **Assess contaminant status by checking compliance with target values (Quality Standards)**





- Recommended by the Water Framework Directive (WFD)  
*Guidance Document No. 32*
- Goals
  - To protect the most sensitive organisms from adverse effects from secondary poisoning
  - To reduce natural variation
  - To allow for a wide range of monitoring species between member states
- EQS<sub>biota/hh</sub> set to protect the most sensitive organisms
  - Freshwater food webs: TL = 3.5
  - Marine food webs: TL = 4.5
  - Human consumption: TL = 4

Adjustment to TL:

$$[C]_{TL} = [C]_{meas} \times TMF^{(TLEQS - TL(x))}$$

Adjustment to dry weight, (DW, %):

$$[C]_{DW} = [C]_{meas} \times \frac{26\%}{DW(x)}$$

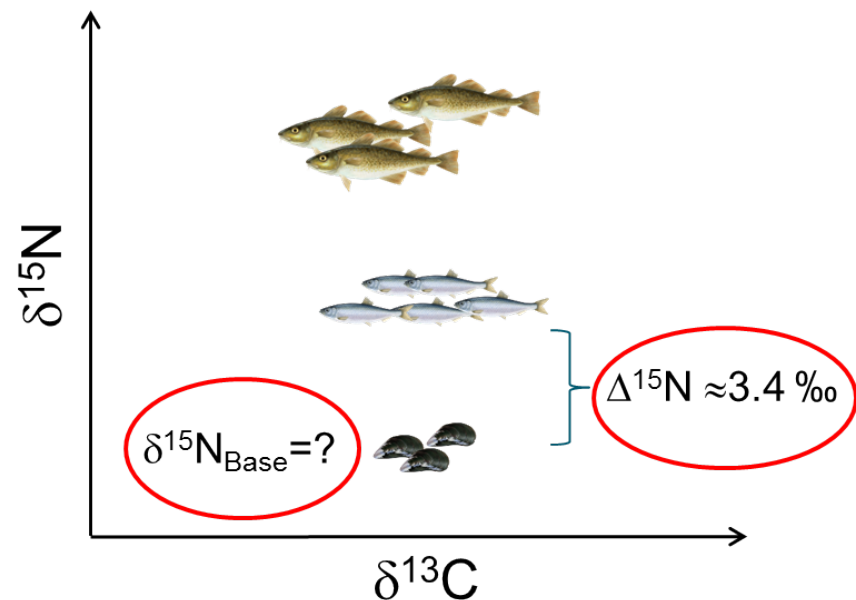
Combined adjustment to both TL and DW:

$$[C]_{TL+DW} = [C]_{meas} \times TMF^{(TLEQS - TL(x))} \times \frac{26\%}{DW(x)}$$

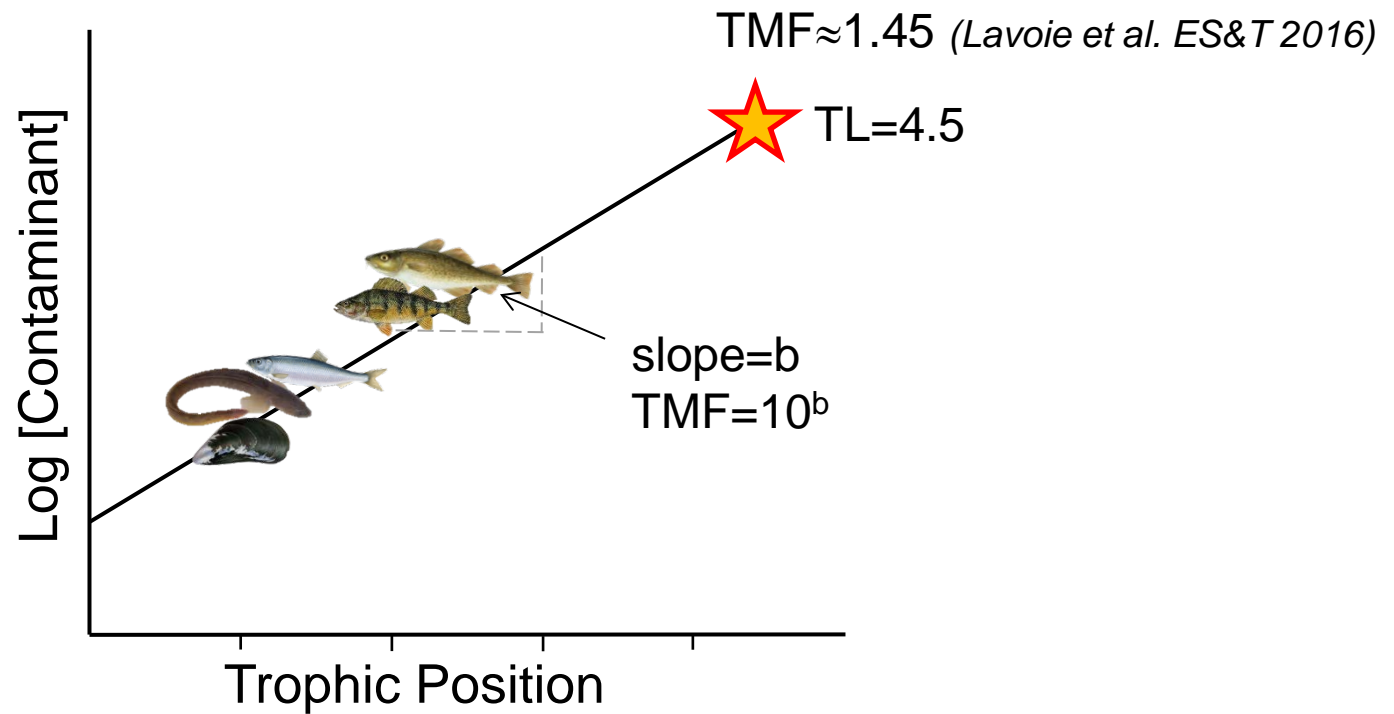
# Trophic Positioning (TP)

- Stable isotope analysis (SIA) of N and C ( $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ).
- Requires knowledge of
  - Baseline  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$
  - Trophic shift ( $\Delta^{15}\text{N}$ )

$$TP = \frac{\delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{Cons}} - \delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{Base}}}{\Delta^{15}\text{N}} + TP_{\text{Base}}$$



# TMF → TL Normalisation



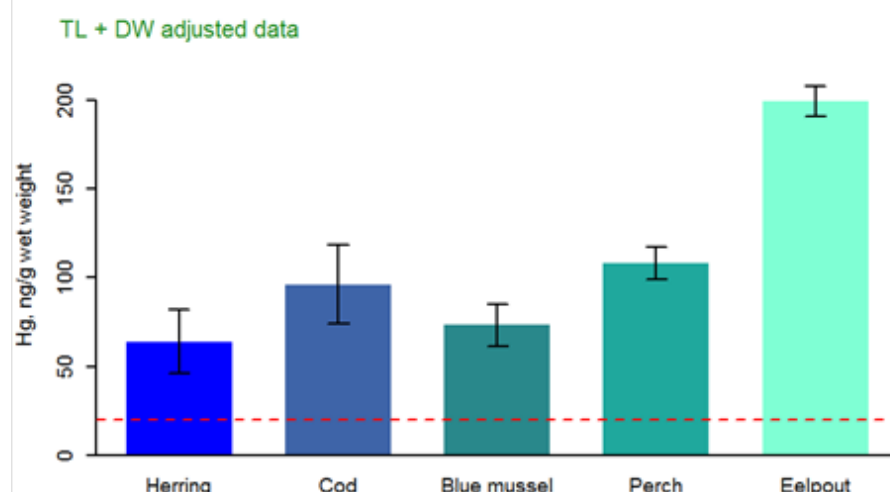
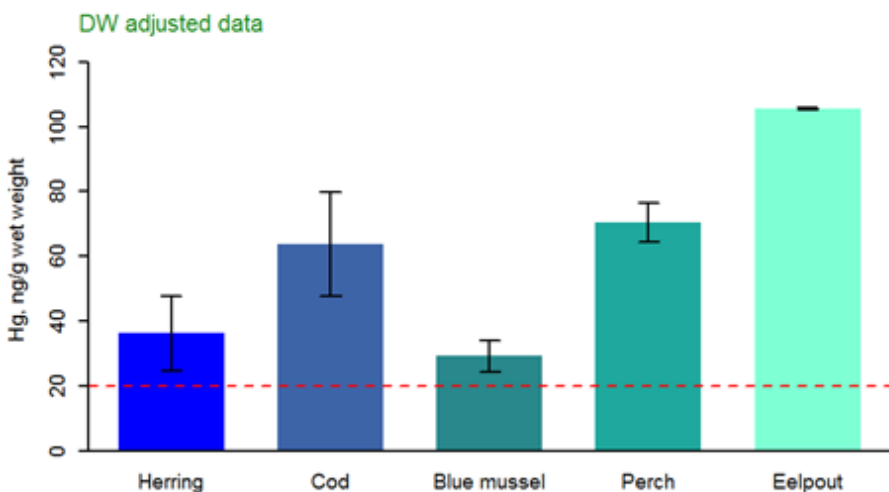
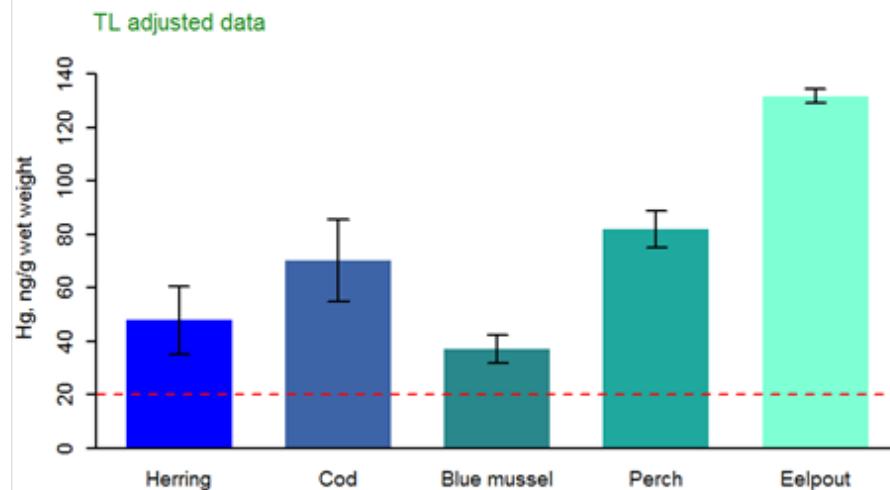
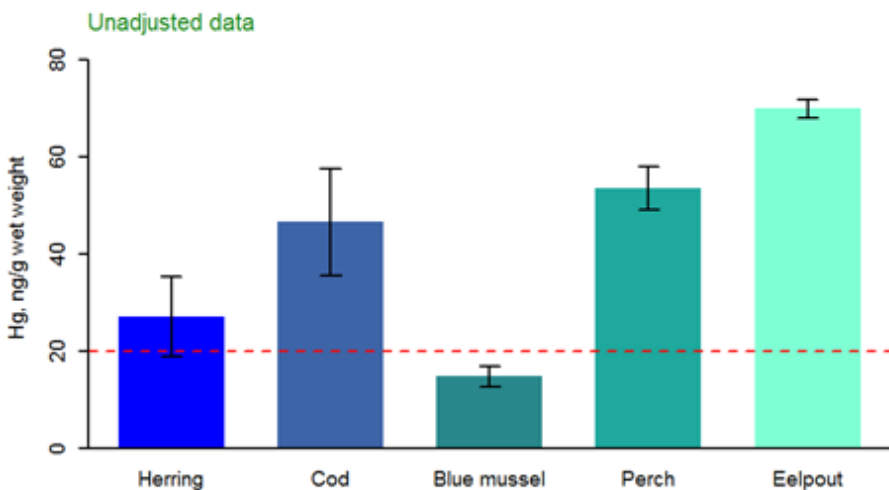
# Choice of study area

- Selection criteria
  - Available baseline organism
  - Multiple species ( $n \geq 3$ )
- ✓ Defined area in the Baltic Proper (BP,  $n_{\text{species}}=5$ )
- ✓ 2 stations on the West coast (WC1 and WC2,  $n_{\text{species}}=3$ )
- Evaluation based on
  - Mean Squared Error (MSE)



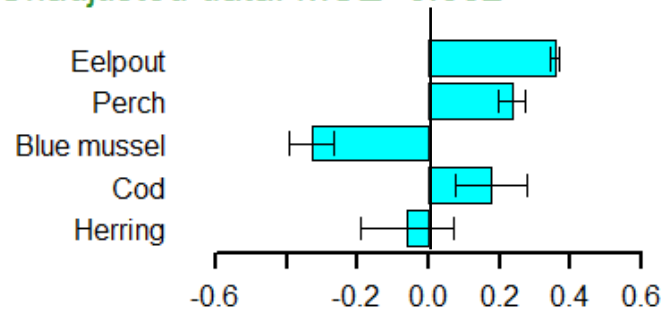


# Hg Concentrations



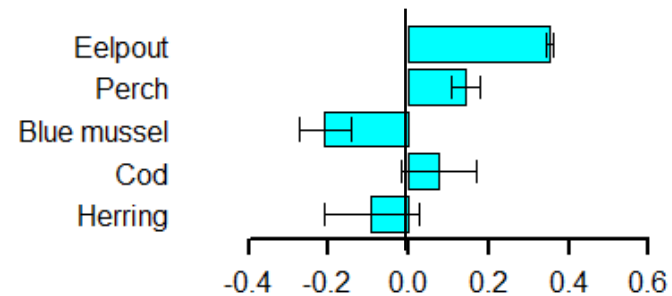
# Interspecies variation: Baltic Proper

Unadjusted data: MSE=0.082



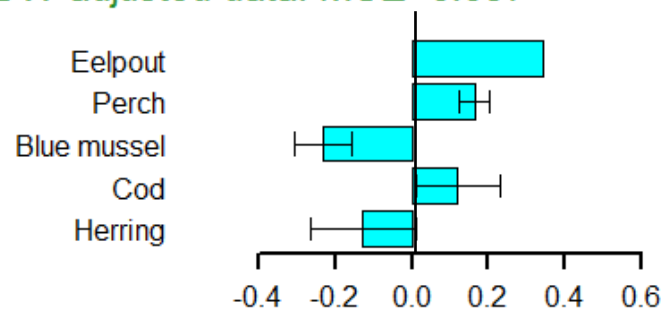
"Diff. from mean log(Hg) conc for all species"

TL-adjusted data: MSE=0.051



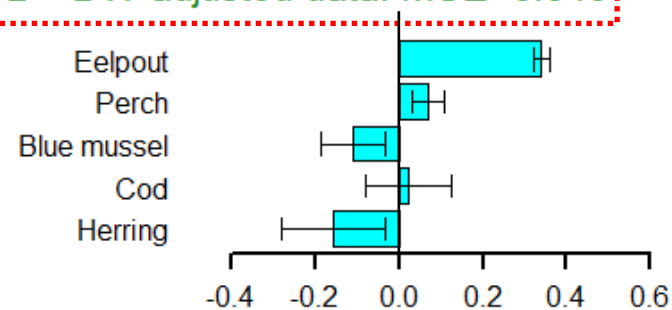
"Diff. from mean log(Hg) conc for all species"

DW-adjusted data: MSE=0.057



"Diff. from mean log(Hg) conc for all species"

TL + DW-adjusted data: MSE=0.040



"Diff. from mean log(Hg) conc for all species"

# Intraspecies variation

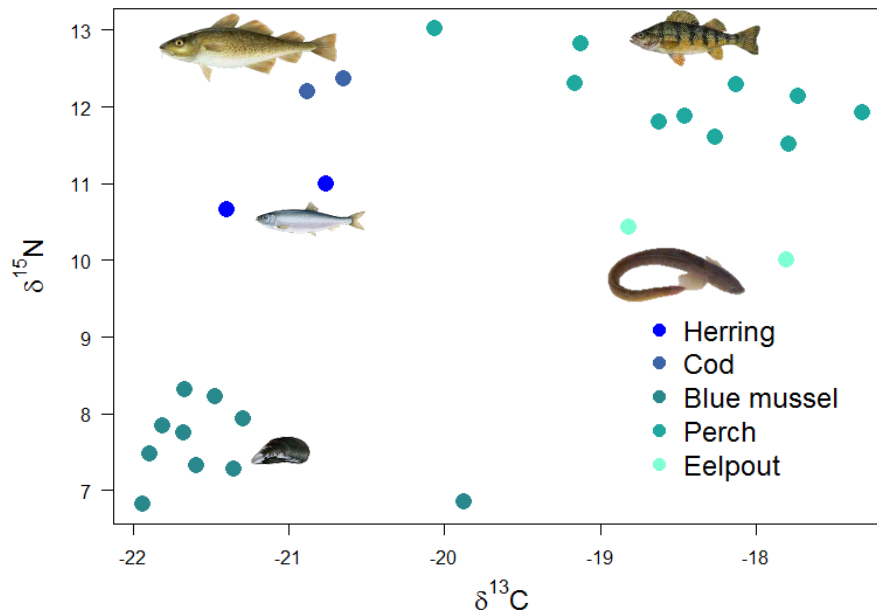
- Cod and Herring → reduced variation.
- Perch and Eelpout (and Blue mussel) → increased variation

Species [MSE]	Unadj.	TL+DW-adj.	Ratio
Cod	0.0055	0.0054	1.023
Herring	0.0092	0.0080	1.146
Perch	0.0004	0.0006	0.748
Eelpout	0.0001	0.0002	0.380
Blue mussel	0.0034	0.0036	0.969

# Intraspecies variation

- Cod and Herring → reduced variation.
- Perch and Eelpout (and Blue mussel) → increased variation

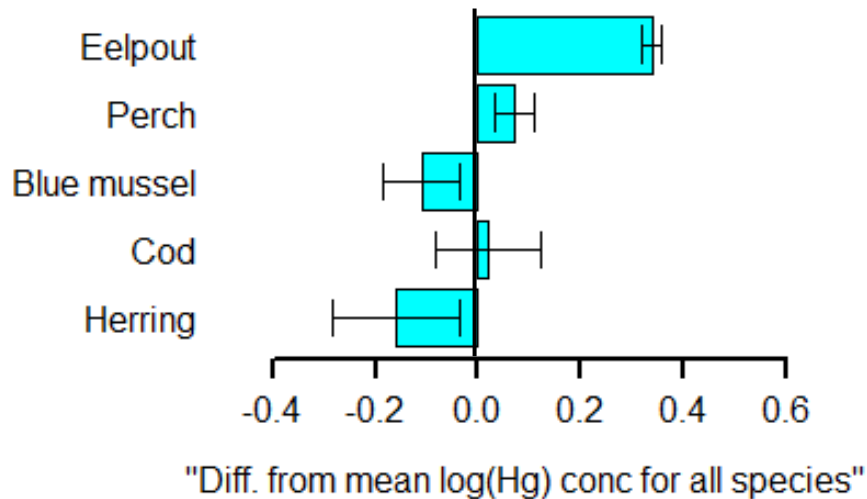
Species [MSE]	Unadj.	TL+DW-adj.	Ratio
Cod	0.0055	0.0054	1.023
Herring	0.0092	0.0080	1.146
Perch	0.0004	0.0006	0.748
Eelpout	0.0001	0.0002	0.380
Blue mussel	0.0034	0.0036	0.969



# BP (– Eelpout and Perch)

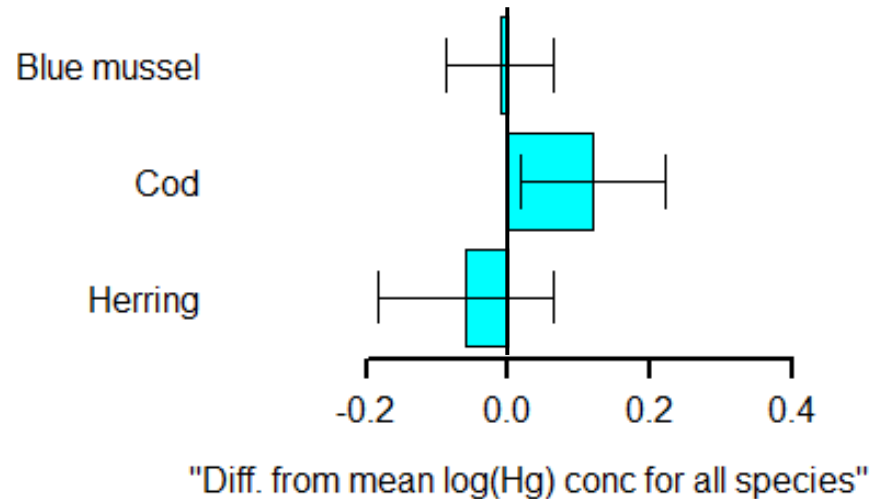
## With Eelpout and Perch

TL + DW-adjusted data: MSE=0.0395



## Without Eelpout and Perch

TL + DW-adjusted data: MSE=0.009



- TL adjustments reduced interspecies variation in Hg concentrations for 2/3 areas.
- TL+DW adjustment reduced intraspecies variation for only 2/5 species
- Inaccurate TP of species can result in wrongful concentrations wherefore knowledge of baseline data is crucial.

# Thank you!

- Acknowledgment
  - Thanks to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket) for funding the Swedish Marine Contaminant Monitoring Programme (SMCMP).